



URBAN DISTRICT OF LLANRWST

ANNUAL

HEALTH REPORT

1956.



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The Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.
Tel. No. Denbigh 289.

Public Health Inspector - E. E. Jones, M.S.I.A., Certified Meat and Food
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To the Chairman and Members of the Llanrwst Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1956.

During the year, the Sanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956 was passed. This provides that in future, the Sanitary Inspector shall be designated Public Health Inspector.

A great deal of publicity has been given to the location of the District Medical Officer's office. This arose following my request for better office accommodation. At the present time, the office consists of one room at the County Health Clinic at Denbigh, which is also occupied by my clerk and this causes a great deal of inconvenience. It is most difficult to interview anyone, especially if the interview is of a confidential nature, discuss matters with other officials, write reports, etc. when the clerk is occupied in typing, answering telephone calls, etc. If there is a clinic, e.g. orthopaedic clinic, ophthalmic clinic, Welsh Board of Health clinic, dental clinic, etc. held in the premises and a doctor occupies the room in which the one and only telephone extension is placed, everyone comes into the office to use the telephone and this makes it impossible for me to do any clerical work during office hours. A partition to divide the room into two would improve matters to a certain extent, but this would not be entirely satisfactory as it would make my office and the clerk's into very small rooms.

The location of the office is a matter entirely for the Western No. 2 District Health Committee to decide on and Denbigh was chosen in the first instance as being the most central for the area as Aled Rural District was then included in the Western No. 2 Health Area. Aled Rural District is now part of the Western No. 1 Health Area, thus Denbigh is no longer the centre of the area which covers Hiraethog Rural District, Llanrwst Urban District, Ruthin Rural District, Ruthin Borough and Denbigh Borough. 50% of my time is allocated to County Council duties with the County Health Department at Wrexham.

In the event of my clerk being away, no relief clerk is available. During 1956 she was away on holiday for over two weeks and sick leave for seven weeks during a period of three months. This meant that I had to do all the clerical work as well as my professional work. Had the Office been in Ruthin, probably a clerk from the County Offices would have been available to assist with typing, answering the telephone, etc.

The Public Health Inspector and I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council and the various Committees for their co-operation during the year and we would thank the other Officials and members of the staff for their assistance at all times.

Yours faithfully,

M. JONES ROBERTS.

The Chairmen of the Council and Committees during the year were as follows:-

Chairmen of the Council:-

January - May, 1956 Clr. Mrs. M. C. Williams.
June - December, 1956 Clr. Mrs. M. C. Williams.

Chairmen of the Public Health Committee:-

January - May, 1956 Clr. T. Thomas, Esq.
June - December, 1956 Clr. T. Thomas, Esq.

Chairmen of the Housing Committee:-

January - May, 1956 Clr. Robert Jones, J.P.
June - December, 1956 Clr. R. O. Williams, Esq.

GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT.

Area of the district 1,321 acres
Registrar General's estimated population
(mid 1956) 2,650
Number of inhabited houses 842
Rateable Value (31.3.57.) £31,366
Sum represented by a penny rate (31.3.57.) £ 110

The estimated population of the Urban District for 1956 was 2,650 compared with 2,640 in 1955 an increase of 10.

The number of inhabited houses was 842 in 1956 compared with 844 during the previous year a decrease of 2. No. houses were built in the Urban District during the year.

Deaths.

Comparability Factor 0.84.

The number of deaths registered during 1956 was 62 (32 Males and 30 Females) compared with 47 deaths (26 Males and 21 Females) registered in 1955.

	England and Wales, 1956.	1955.	1956.
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population).....	11.7	17.80	23.39
Corrected death rate (per 1,000 population).....	-	15.30	19.64
Still-birth rate	23.0	0.37	0.37
Maternal Mortality rate	0.56	NIL	NIL
Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)....	23.8	90.9	NIL

The causes of death are shown in the following table with the number of deaths for 1955 shown for comparison:-

	1955. Total.	1956.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.
Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory.	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Other.	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-	-
Malignant Diseases:-				
Stomach.	-	2	-	2
Lungs. Bronchus.	3	-	-	-
Breast.	-	2	-	2
Uterus.	-	-	-	-
Other.	2	6	1	5
Total Cancer deaths.	5	10	1	9
Leukaemia.	-	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	9	13	7	6
Coronary Diseases.	5	12	6	6
Hypertension with heart diseases.	1	3	2	1
Other heart diseases.	10	8	7	1
Other circulatory diseases.	3	1	-	1
Influenza.	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis.	5	2	1	1
Other respiratory diseases.	1	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, diarrhoea etc.	-	-	-	-
Nephritis, nephrosis, etc.	-	1	1	-
Prostatic Hyperplasia.	-	-	-	-
Maternal causes.	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	2	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	4	9	2	7
Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-	-	-
All other accidents.	1	2	-	2
Suicide.	-	1	1	-
Homicide.	-	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES.	47	62	28	34

The deaths occurred in the following age groups:-

Under 1 year	NIL.
1 - 10 years.....	NIL.
10 - 20 years.	NIL.
20 - 30 years	NIL.
30 - 40 years	NIL.
40 - 50 years	6 (Females).
50 - 60 years	5 (2 Males and 3 Females).
60 - 70 years	11 (6 Males and 5 Females).
70 - 80 years	17 (8 Males and 9 Females).
80 - 90 years	20 (12 Males and 8 Females).
90 years and over	3 (Females).

Total 62 (28 Males and 34 Females)

The number of deaths in 1956 was 62 compared with 47 in 1955, the corrected death rate being 19.64 compared with 15.30 in 1955 and 11.7 for England and Wales.

Of these deaths, 51 occurred in persons aged 60 years and over. Deaths occurring at Dolanog and Bryn Derwen Homes for the Aged are counted as deaths in the Urban District and not as transferable deaths as they both house "long stay" residents.

There were no deaths from any infectious disease in the area during the year, but there were two deaths from bronchitis compared with 5 in the previous year.

There were 10 deaths due to cancer compared with 5 in 1955, but none of these were due to cancer of the lung.

Deaths due to vascular lesions, lesions of the heart and other circulatory diseases totalled 36 compared with 28 in 1955. Twelve of these were due to coronary diseases compared with 5 during the previous year.

There were no deaths due to motor vehicle accidents but there were 2 deaths due to other accidents. One of these occurred in a person aged 79 years who sustained a fractured femur. The other was in a person aged 43 years and was due to asphyxia due to immersion. The Coroner gave an open verdict at the Inquest.

Maternal Mortality.

There were no deaths due to maternal causes giving a maternal mortality rate of NIL again this year compared with 0.56 for England and Wales.

Still-Births.

The still-birth rate was 0.37 the same as in 1955 and compared with 23.0 for England and Wales.

The actual number of still-births was one the same as in the previous year.

Infant Mortality.

There were no infant deaths during the year giving an infant mortality rate of NIL compared with 90.9 in 1955 and 23.8 for England and Wales.

BIRTHS.

Comparability Factor 1.17.

The actual number of births registered in the Urban District was 2 (both Males), but the number of births relating to residents was 39 (14 Males and 25 Females) compared with 33 (16 Males and 17 Females) in 1955. The reason for this is that most expectant mothers are admitted to hospitals outside the area for their confinement.

These births were classified as follows:-

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	14	24	38
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Total	14	25	39

	England and Wales.1956.	1955	1956
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	15.7	12.5	14.70
Corrected birth rate (per 1,000 population)	-	14.62	17.19

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1956 arranged in the various age groups. The number of cases notified during 1955 are given in the first column for comparison.

Notifiable Disease.	Total 1955.	Total 1956.	At Ages.								
			Under 1 year.	1-5 years.	6-15 years.	16-25 years.	26-45 years.	46-65 years.	66 years. & over.	Ages Unknown.	No. Admitted to Hospital.
Scarlet Fever.....	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	190	8	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	21	1	12	6	1	2	1	1	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	205	35	-	20	12	-	2	1	-	-	-

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1956 (including tuberculosis) was 35 compared with 205 cases in 1955. The decrease in the number of cases notified was due to the fact that an epidemic of measles occurred in 1955.

Both cases of scarlet fever occurred in the same family and followed the 7 cases notified in 1955.

Three cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 4 cases in 1955.

No cases of pneumonia occurred compared with two cases in the previous year.

During the latter part of 1956, the Sickness Benefit paid out in the Llanrwst area increased by 30%. The cause was general illness such as bronchitis, colds, rheumatism, tonsillitis, etc. and was not due to any specific illness such as influenza.

There were 21 cases of dysentery, 18 of which occurred in school children and the other 3 cases in parents of these children. Examination of the staff at the school canteen proved negative and it was difficult to trace the source of infection. It would seem that only children were affected, but the probability is that adults were also affected but they overlooked the illness and did not call in the doctor. At the same time, there were several cases of dysentery in other parts of the County and in adjoining Counties and the disease was most probably spread by actual cases or carriers from one area to another.

A great deal can be done to prevent the spread of this disease. All those suffering from diarrhoea should consult their doctors as the cause is often dysentery. Patients, even though they are well again, may become carriers and therefore, can still infect others. All people handling foods whether in shops, cafe's, hotels or in the homes should observe the rules of hygiene. Hands and nails should be thoroughly washed after using the toilet and before handling food, and soap, nailbrush, clean towels and a supply of hot water should be available.

The under-mentioned cases of infectious diseases were notified by various Head Teachers during the year. These cases were in addition to the ones entered in the above table:-

German Measles	8
Measles	2
Chicken Pox	49

The two cases of measles were not confirmed by notification from general practitioners. Chicken Pox and german measles are not notifiable diseases.

Only one new case of tuberculosis was notified. Two other cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year, the patients having come to reside in the Urban District from other areas.

Six cases were removed from the tuberculosis register, three patients having removed to reside in other areas and three recovered.

One case of tuberculosis was admitted to a sanatorium during the year and one case was discharged.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at the beginning and at the end of the year was as follows:-

	Pulmonary.		non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number on register on 1st. January, 1956	9	12	1	2	24
Number on register on 31st. December, 1956	10	9	1	1	21

The following table indicates the number of inspections and visits carried out by the Public Health Inspector in regard to infectious diseases:-

Number of visits re infectious diseases	34
Number of visits re tuberculosis	6
Number of rooms fumigated and disinfected	4
Number of cases where bedding removed for stoving	NIL
Number of cases where disinfectant used	24

PREVENTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

There have been no notified cases of diphtheria in the district for years. Diphtheria inoculation is carried out at the same time as the inoculation against whooping cough and the number of inoculations given in the district is shown in the following table together with the number of cases of whooping cough notified since 1951. These figures may not be strictly accurate as babies are sometimes given the inoculations by their own doctors and these are not always recorded.

Year.	Number of births.	Number immunised against diphtheria.	Number of booster injections.	Number immunised against whooping cough.	Number immunised against whooping cough & diphtheria. (Combined).	Number of cases of whooping cough notified.
1951	47	57	110	10	4	1-5 years....1) 5 yrs and over5)13 Ages unknown....7)
1952	56	18	63	18	30	1-5 yrs.....24) 5 yrs and over1)26
1953	46	2	38	NIL	80	NIL
1954	40	2	14	NIL	47	1-5 yrs.....1) 5 yrs and over.....NIL)1
1955	33	1	420	NIL	34	1-5 yrs.....3) 5 yrs and over1)4
1956	29	2	129	NIL	45	1-5 yrs1) 5 yrs and over2)3

Of the three cases of whooping cough which occurred during 1956, two of the children had only received two injections and they developed the disease before completing the immunising course. The third child had been immunised two years previously. No record is available of the immunised state of those who suffered from whooping cough between 1951 and 1955.

Smallpox.

Vaccination against smallpox is generally carried out at the clinic at the age of 8 weeks, but some doctors prefer to wait until the child is 3 - 4 months old. All children should be vaccinated before their first birthday, but the younger the child, the less risk there is of any complications.

Number of primary vaccinations given 33

Number of re-vaccinations given 3

The re-vaccinations were in respect of persons going abroad.

Poliomyelitis.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis was undertaken during the months of May and June, 1956 and the number given the injections was as follows:-

Number completed the course of injections 5

The two injections were given with three weeks interval between them. There was not sufficient vaccine to vaccinate all the children whose parents had given consent, therefore, certain groups of children were chosen. These were children born in the months of November and March, 1947 - 1954 (inclusive). Those born in August and October were then vaccinated and those born in May if vaccine were available.

Vaccination was discontinued after 30th June, so that no risk was taken during the season when poliomyelitis becomes prevalent.

No child who received the injections complained of illness or any ill effect following the vaccination and all the children appear to have been well. Of course, no risks were taken. Any child who attended for the injection but who suffered from colds, asthma, hay fever, had been in direct contact with any infectious disease, or had any other prophylactic injection during the previous three weeks, was not given the injection. When vaccination against poliomyelitis is commenced again in 1957, priority will be given to children whose parents have already given their consent.

Tuberculosis.

The Mass Radiography Unit did not visit the district during the year.

No prophylactic injection, i.e. B.C.G. for the prevention of tuberculosis is given generally in this County, but all contacts of cases are asked to attend the Chest Clinic where they are given tests, and if necessary, they are vaccinated against the disease. Most babies who are contacts are given this protection when they are very young.

Routine testing and B.C.G. vaccination of school children has not been undertaken in the County up to date, but if a case occurs in a school, the children are tested (with the parents consent) and followed up by X-ray examination, etc. and a search is made for the infecting person.

The source of infection is often found to be a person in the older age group, e.g. a grandparent, who does not know of the presence of the disease. Attendance of the whole population for X-ray examination during the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit to the area will go far in the discovery of such cases. Secondary cases are more likely now that open cases are living longer. Better housing conditions will help to reduce the incidence of the disease particularly where there is overcrowding.

The co-operation of the general public is very essential for the success of eradicating tuberculosis from the community. Early diagnosis of cases will ensure that they are isolated, thus preventing the spread of the disease to others. It must be remembered that the presence of a case of tuberculosis is a danger to others at home and at work. The tracing of contacts and the original source of infection must be carried out immediately and treatment of all concerned must be carried out at the earliest possible moment. Early treatment will shorten the period of illness and enable the sufferer to return to work sooner.

Housing.

No new houses were built by either the Council or private enterprise during 1956, but one house is in the course of erection by private enterprise. The position consequently is similar to the 1955 report.

Efforts to obtain satisfactory tenders for the building of ten bungalows for aged people at Pendref failed, the prices being considered too high and competition poor. Further efforts to proceed with the Pendref scheme and to obtain further tenders to an amended specification are in hand.

Progress regarding slum clearance is also at a standstill. The Ministry's attention was brought to the problem and to the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory tenders. The matter is now being investigated.

There are several families occupying unsuitable accommodation in the Urban District and these cause a great deal of concern to the Public Health Inspector and myself. Regarding overcrowding, it appears that too big a family affects adversely the chances of re-housing and it would appear that young parents must not have too large a family if they wish good housing accommodation. The danger here is that those who postpone parenthood may become too old to have a family thus causing the population to decrease.

An alternative to this problem is to build suitable smaller houses so that families consisting of 1 or 2 members could be transferred from the larger 3 - 4 bedroomed houses to smaller ones thus releasing the larger houses for the larger families. There should also be a system to prevent the overcrowding of Council houses. This could be done by the Council's refusal to allow the tenant to take in lodgers except with the Council's consent. Overcrowding of houses and slums are created by a housing shortage.

Young people with children who are unable to find rooms will go into any available property and then become priority cases for re-housing purposes.

It is quite difficult to assess the needs for re-housing deserving applicants and the Medical Officer of Health and the Public Health Inspector can often assist the Committee in this if requested. It is difficult at times to judge which is the most deserving case for re-housing - a tuberculous family, one with overcrowding or a family where there is mental illhealth. Often, the Public Health Inspector and I feel that whether a person can pay the rent or not is taken too much into consideration when a house is being let. Occupants of bad houses are not necessarily bad tenants and it must be remembered that it is difficult to rear children in poor accommodation.

Housing Statistics.

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-	
(a.)	Total number of houses inspected formally for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	143
(b.)	Number of inspections for the purpose	249
2.	Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices	91
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in the consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	34

3. (a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	NIL
(b)	Proceedings under the Public Health Acts	NIL
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	47
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	21
(a)	By owners	16
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	5
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936	NIL
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	NIL

Two applications for improvement grants were received under the 1954 Housing and Repairs Act. Both applications were refused by the Council.

Almshouses.

The condition of the houses is the same as reported in 1954 and 1955, that is, the improvements envisaged have not yet been carried out. The delay we are informed is due to lack of funds and financial restrictions.

Care of the Aged.

Several cases of aged people living alone and in need of care and attention were brought to our notice during the year. These were followed up and with the willing co-operation of the Health Visitor, home helps were directed to assist in cleaning the homes, do the shopping, prepare meals, etc. for them and it was thus possible for these aged people to remain in their homes instead of entering a Home for the Aged.

It was not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 during the year.

Schools.

The position is the same as previously reported. No improvement work has been carried out to implement the recommendations of the report submitted to the Principal School Medical Officer of Health in July, 1954.

Sewerage Disposal.

The position remains the same. The method of disposal is by screening and discharging direct into the river which is most unsatisfactory.

Water Supplies.

Water is obtained from Crafnant Lake. The position is the same as previously reported.

Samples of water taken and sent for bacteriological examination during the year showed the following results:-

Name of place where sample was taken.	Date	Result.
<u>Main piped supply.</u>		
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - John Street.	30/5/56	Class 1 - Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Pendref.	30/5/56	Class 1 - Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Watling Street.	30/5/56	Class 1 - Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Denbigh Street.	30/5/56	Class 1 - Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Watling Street.	26/11/56	Class 3 - Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Scotland Street.	26/11/56	Class 3 - Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Willow Street.	26/11/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Denbigh Street.	26/11/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from inlet valve (break pressure tank at Nant Uchaf).	26/11/56	Class 1 - Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Willow Street.	4/12/56.	Class 3 - Unsatisfactory for chlorinated water.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Denbigh Street.	4/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Wellington Place.	4/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Watling Street.	4/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Scotland Street.	4/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Tan-y-Graig.	4/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water from Reservoir. (break pressure tank).	18/12/56	Class 1 - Satisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Nant Conway R.D.C. Officer.	18/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Plas-yn-Dre.	18/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.
Unfiltered, chlorinated water - Willow Street.	18/12/56	Class 4 - Unsatisfactory.

Name of place where sample was taken.	Date.	Result.
<u>Private Supplies.</u>		
Filtered, unchlorinated water from tap at Bryn Melyn. (Well).	12/3/56	Satisfactory.
Raw water (spring) taken from tap at 3 Pentre Tafarn Fedw.	12/3/56	Satisfactory.
Raw water from shop, Pentre Tafarn Fedw.	12/3/56	Satisfactory.

Investigations carried out regarding the abnormal proportion of unsatisfactory samples showed that the water was not sufficiently chlorinated. Increased dosage of chlorine and at more frequent intervals provided satisfactory results.

Three samples of water from private sources were all reported as satisfactory.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.

Refuse collections are carried out by means of one "Korrier" Bantam low-loading metal covered vehicle. A weekly collection is maintained throughout the town.

Disposal of refuse is carried out at Plas-yn-Dre Tip and this was bulldozed on two occasions during the year.

Salvage.

Salvage of waste paper and other materials is still carried out. Salvage returns for the financial year ending 31/3/57 was as follows:-

	T.	C.	Q.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	22	6	0	153	11	3
Other Materials	4	6	0	120	17	6
	26	12	0	274	8	9

The Inspections and Supervision of Food Supplies.

Number of food premises in the area:-

These consist of:-	Number of premises.	No. of visits paid to these premises.
Shops	48	107
Bakehouses	4	11
Public Houses	7	8
Hotels	3	9
Cafes	9	21
Bed and Breakfast Accommodation	11	-
School Canteens	2	6
Other Canteens	1	4

The Inspections and Supervision of
Food Supplies (continued).

	<u>Number of premises.</u>	<u>No. of visits paid to these premises.</u>
Stalls	4	14
Vans	3	3
Sausage Factories	4	4
Dairies	2	4
Slaughterhouses	3	217

Note on conditions found at these inspections:-

Most of the premises are kept in a reasonable and satisfactory condition. A number of premises have installed new wash-hand basins, and provided hot water facilities.

One application for a certificate of exemption from the provisions of the 1955 Regulations was granted.

The two school canteens and kitchens were found to be well conducted, and there is a high standard of hygiene kept by the staff. Certain recommendations were made to the education committee mostly on minor improvements.

Number of premises where improvements have been carried out:-

..... 27

Number of refusals to improve the premises and where action has been taken:-

..... NIL.

Method of disposal of condemned foods and list of food condemned:-

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as diseased, unsound or unwholesome and were condemned and destroyed.

<u>Food.</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Raw Fish	36
Tinned Meat	101
Bacon	21
Sausages	28
Cheese	18
Cakes	21
Biscuits	7
Margarine	5
Butter	3
Cereal	19
Tinned Fruit	195
Tinned Peas	21
Other foods	43
TOTAL condemned	<u>518</u> lb.

The method of disposal of condemned foods is generally by burial although in some instances condemned meat is salvaged for conversion into fertilisers.

Ice Cream - Number of samples taken, etc.

Seventeen premises are registered for the sale only of Ice Cream, and one premises for the manufacture and sale of Ice Cream. No samples of ice cream was taken during the year.

Milk - Number of Samples taken, etc.

Five samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk, one sample of T. T. Pasteurised and two samples of ungraded milk were taken one submitted to the Public Bacteriologist who reported all samples as conforming to the requisite standards.

Four other samples of milk were submitted to the bacteriologist for special examination for pathogenic organisms. The reports were all negative.

Number of samples sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway:-

Milk 12
Ice-Cream NIL.
Water 22
Other foods NIL.

Slaughter-Houses.

There are three slaughter-houses in the district and licensed by the Local Authority. Quite a considerable amount of slaughtering takes place and a good percentage of the meat is sold in the neighbouring villages in the Conway Valley both in Caernarvenshire and in Denbighshire:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	307	2	16	4317	411	NIL
Number inspected	257	2	11	1821	293	NIL
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	NIL	NIL	9	NIL	NIL
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	38	NIL	NIL	21	9	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	11%	NIL	NIL	1.15%	.3%	NIL

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part (continued).

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	.9%	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Details of Meat Condemned.

Beef.

(a) Complete Carcasses	lbs.
(b) Part Carcasses and Organs	911
OXEN Localised Tuberculosis	248
38 parts OXEN Other Diseases	NIL
	248

Pork.

(a) Complete Carcasses	NIL
(b) Part Carcasses & Organs	18
Parts. Localised Tuberculosis	NIL
9 Parts. Other Diseases	18

Veal.

(a) Complete Carcasses	Sheep	NIL
(b) Part Carcasses & Organs		NIL
9 Complete Carcasses.....	Sheep	263

Mutton and Lamb.

21 Part Carcasses and Organs	67
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<u>TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT CONDEMNED</u>	13 cwt. 1qr.
	<u>23 lbs.</u>

Offensive Trades.

Premises established as Offensive Trades at the end of 1956

Fellmonger	1.
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The premises are well conducted and maintained.

There are also two fried fish shops. These are periodically visited and inspections showed that the premises were clean. Informal action had to be taken in one instance regarding cleanliness.

Smoke Abatement.

No action was necessary and no complaints were received.

Rodent Control.

Infestations of rats and mice in the district were generally of a minor nature. The sewers and refuse tip are subject to constant supervision and are treated twice a year.

Sewer manholes test baited	208
Sewer manholes poison treated	727
Treatments carried out on tip	4

Licensed Premises.

The sanitary conditions at the 9 licensed premises within the area were generally satisfactory. Improvements and alterations were carried out at one of the premises. No action was necessary.

Camping.

There are four camping sites within the Urban District consisting of 13 caravans and occupied as temporary accommodation by key workers employed on the Hydro-Electric Schemes in the near vicinity. The sites are served with the town's water, but are not connected to the town's sewer. The refuse is collected weekly. Sanitary conditions on the sites have been satisfactory.

Public Conveniences.

The Council's public conveniences in Ancaster Square, Plas-yn-Dre, Station Road and the Recreation Ground are cleansed and disinfected daily.

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The total number of factories and bakehouse in the Urban District is 36 and comprise:-

4 Bakeries and Confectioners.
7 Cycle and Motor Workshops.
1 Toy Manufacturers.
1 Fellmongers.
2 Printing Works.
6 Joiners Workshops.
1 Aerated Water Works.
1 Creamery.
1 Dressmakers.
1 Blacksmith.
1 Monumental Mason.
1 Gas Works.
4 Bootmakers.
5 Miscellaneous.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.Part 1 of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including
(inspections made by Sanitary
(Inspectors)).

Premises.	M/c line No.	Number on Register.	Number of		
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prose- cuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	36	34	5	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding out-workers permises).	3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		36	34	5	-

2 CASES OF WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	M/c line No.	No. of cases of which defects were found				Number of cases which Prosecutions were instituted.
		Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspec- tor.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding. (S.2)	5	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	6	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	9	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		5	4	NIL	NIL	NIL

Twenty seven factories are installed with mechanical power and nine without.

Thirty four visits of inspection were made during the year.

Summary of inspections, visits, etc., made by the Public Health Inspector during the year.

Dwelling houses (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	143
Re-inspections	267
Housing conditions, overcrowding	2
Water supply	211
Drainage	57
Ditches and water courses	8
Accumulation of Refuse	5
Tents, vans, sheds	8
Schools	11
Places of entertainment	4
Offensive trades	3
Rodent control	42
Disinfection of houses	9
Infectious disease enquiries	34
Dairies	4
Disinfections	4
Ice cream premises	7
Food Premises	408
Interviews	51
Water samples	22
Miscellaneous	41
Number of nuisance of defects found	149
Number of Informal Notices served	51
Number of Statutory Notices served	16
Number of Notices complied with at the end of 1955	43
Number of nuisances abated at the end of 1955	186
Legal proceedings	NIL

Laboratory Service.

The Public Health Laboratory is at Conway.

Samples of water, milk and ice-cream are regularly sent there for bacteriological examination. Other types of bacteriological examinations are also carried out there to aid in the diagnosis of illness, e.g. food poisoning, scarlet fever, meningitis, etc.

Ambulance Service.

The whole service is controlled by the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham, but Denbigh and Llanrwst are under the jurisdiction of the Ambulance Sub-Office at Colwyn Bay. This has accounted for a reduction in the amount of Sitting Case Car work.

There are four ambulance stations in the Western No. 2 Health Area situated at Denbigh, Ruthin, Llanrwst and Cerrig-y-Drudion with one ambulance at each station. Each station is manned by voluntary personnel except at Denbigh where a full time driver was appointed and he commenced duties on 9th January, 1956. To supplement the ambulances, use is made of voluntary drivers of the W.V.S. Hospital Car Service and local taxi proprietors for the conveyance of sitting cases. Ambulances for the conveyance of infectious cases are sent from the hospitals concerned at Wrexham and Colwyn Bay.

The ambulance station at Llangernyw is to be re-opened in February, 1957 and will be manned by a full-time driver.

The following is given for the information of the Council and the numbers refer to cases conveyed by the various ambulances and the mileage covered during the year.

<u>Name of Ambulance.</u>	<u>Area Served.</u>	<u>No. of cases conveyed.</u>	<u>Total Mileage.</u>
Cerrig-y-Drudion.	Upper Hiraethog..	72	2566
Denbigh.	Denbigh Borough and parts of Aled R.D. AND Ruthin R.D.	1,489	17,456
Llanrwst.	Llanrwst and District.	104	3,324
Ruthin.	Ruthin Borough and Ruthin R.D.	506	9,739

Cases Conveyed by Sitting Case Cars.

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Taxis.</u>			<u>W. V. S.</u>		
1956	<u>Journeys.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Miles.</u>	<u>Journeys.</u>	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Miles.</u>
January	170	474	7,506	55	147	2,303
February	158	505	7,419	30	120	1,693
March	133	455	6,373	37	106	1,902
April	130	436	6,494	32	135	1,639
May	160	456	7,199	37	162	2,004
June	143	444	6,593	38	210	2,273
July	168	577	8,460	32	164	1,882
August	138	464	6,995	36	212	2,148
September	113	340	5,956	37	124	1,677
October	127	172	5,288	37	141	1,957
November	118	353	5,194	37	187	1,970
December	94	288	3,947	21	97	1,149
Total	1,652	4,964	77,454	429	1,805	22,597

Mental Health Service.

This service is under the supervision of the County Medical Officer of Health at Wrexham.

Venereal Diseases.

These clinics are held in hospitals at Llandudno, Chester, Wrexham and Bangor.

Orthopaedic Clinics.

Clinics are held at the Drill Hall, Llanrwst on the 2nd and 4th. Tuesday mornings each month with Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every three months. A clinic is also held at Colwyn Bay on alternate Thursdays with Surgeons from Gobowen Orthopaedic Hospital attending once every three months.

Clinics are also held at Hospitals at Colwyn Bay, Rhyl and Llandudno.

Tuberculosis Clinics.

Patients from the Urban District usually attend the Chest Clinics held weekly at Llandudno and Rhyl.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

These clinics are held at the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday mornings each month and cases referred from the routine clinic or by the patient's own doctor are seen by the Consultant who attends the clinic on alternate Thursday mornings.

The attendances at this clinic during the year were as follows:-

	<u>Routine Clinic.</u>	<u>Consultant Clinic.</u>
1st. Visits	14	16
re-Visits	24	16
Post Natal	1	15
Total	<u>39</u>	<u>47</u>

The above figures include patients from other areas.

Patients who are booked for confinement at the St. Asaph Hospital attend the clinic held at the hospital on Monday afternoons.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

This clinic is held every Tuesday afternoon at the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst and the attendances during the year were as follows:-

1st. Visits	87
re-Visits	1642
Total	1729

The above figures include babies from other areas.

Welfare Foods are available at the clinic during the Infant Welfare Clinic sessions and on Friday afternoons.

Transport to Clinics.

Transport has been arranged to take mothers and babies from Capel Garmon and Nebo to Llanrwst Infant Welfare Clinic and during the year 22 mothers and 22 babies were carried to the clinic.

Dental Clinics.

This clinic is held once a month at the Clinic, Watling Street, Llanrwst and cases are referred from the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Clinics for examination and treatment.

The following figures show the number of cases treated during the year and include cases from other areas:-

Number of cases referred for treatment 31

Number completed treatment 44

Nursing Services.

Number of Health Visitors 1 (Miss. Foulkes).

Number of Tuberculosis Health Visitors 1 (Miss M. Thomas).

Number of District Nurses 1 (Nurse G. Llewelyn
- Nurse G. Jones
relieves Nurse
Llewelyn when
she is off duty).

The Health Visitor also covers part of Hiraethog and Aled Rural Districts.

The Tuberculosis Health Visitor covers the Western half of the County.

Domestic Help Service.

The number of domestic helps employed in the District during the year was eleven.

The number of cases where domestic help was provided was as follows:-

Maternity	NIL
Tuberculosis	NIL
Chronic Sick and Aged	2
Others	7
Total	9

